

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1820.

No. 23.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1820.

A.	K.
Mrs. Anna Ashe,	Addison Kelly, 2.
James B. Andrews,	William Kirkland.
Joseph Armstrong,	I.
Frederick Avery.	
B.	Mary G. Lowrie,
Mrs. Bruce, jr.	John Long,
Sarah Bell,	James Latta,
Dr. R. E. Brodnax,	Capt. T. Loring, 2.
William Halding,	Harry Laws,
George E. Badger, 3.	Abraham Laws,
Mrs. Frances Barton,	Elizabeth Luckey,
Abraham Butler,	Windfield Lewis,
Levi Braxton,	James Lapsley.
Jacob Bledsoe,	M.
Edward Boswell,	Messrs. Millers & Howell
Priscilla Bradley,	Willie P. Mangum, 11.
William Brucken.	F. M'Kinnia,
C.	Levi M'Allom,
Samuel Childs, 2.	Andrew M'Broom,
J. F. Cate,	William M'Kee,
John Chandler,	Robert M'Clough,
Robert Cazort,	James Mabon,
John Campbell, 2.	Matthew M'Cawley,
Mary Crabtree,	Mrs. M'Cawley,
James Cowan,	Henry Mulhollon,
James A. Cragg,	Rugh Mulhollon,
Calvin Clark, 2.	James Murdock,
Nancy Carroll,	David Mitchell,
Benjamin Carter,	Asahel Moore,
Anderson Clement,	Isaac Watkins,
Edmund Cox,	A. D. Murphy, 3.
John Caldwell,	N.
Reuben Carden,	Nancy Newton.
John Cumming,	O.
Archibald Crabtree,	Barnabas O'Farrell,
Duncan Cameron, 2.	Robert Ogden.
John & Wm. Carter,	P.
Clerk of county court.	Samuel Paisley,
Robert Cate.	R. M. Pearson,
D.	Samuel Piper.
Wm. L. Durham, 3.	R.
James Dickie,	William Ringstaff, 2.
Anna Diebelen,	William Roan,
Joseph Dickson,	Willis Reasa,
Wm. H. Dickson,	James Ragins,
Henry Dickson,	David Ray,
John Dunnagan,	James Rainny,
Reddick Disbong.	Dilly Rie,
E.	John Roberts,
Elizabeth Eatis,	Charles Rountree,
Ira Ellis,	Sarah Rags,
Burrows Eastray.	Dr. M. J. Derosssett, 2.
F.	Jacob Rely,
James Freeland,	James H. Rogers.
William Faucett,	S.
Mrs. Mary Faust,	Lyman Smith, 2.
Edward Fauett,	Wm. A. Sharp & Co.
Richard Freeman,	Robert Strange,
John Forest,	Palsey Stephens.
Waughn & Findley,	T.
John Farror.	James Thompson,
G.	Landon Tuder,
James Gillim,	Eliza Turner,
Elijah Graves,	Joseph Thompson,
Leonard Gale,	Joseph Turner, 4.
John P. Gale,	William Taylor,
Boston Graves.	Enoch Thompson,
H.	Robt. & W. Thompson,
James Hunter, 3.	John Taylor, 3.
Miss Lydia Hogg,	Benny Thompson,
Joseph Hillyard,	William Trice.
Thomas Horner,	U.
John H. Hill,	John Umstead.
Anthony Horton,	W.
Mary Harris,	William Woods,
Thomas W. Holden,	Francis A. Ward,
Benjamin Hester,	Robert Wayne,
William Hanna,	Walter Woods,
Nathaniel Harris,	Mary Wortham,
Charles Holton,	Joseph White,
Abel Horn,	Thomas Wilson,
Catters Hayden,	John Wilson,
Thomas Hardeman,	Caleb Wilson,
Calvin Hatch,	Harrison Warren,
Hardy Hurdle,	James Wilson,
William Holt.	John T. West,
I.	Patrick H. Winston,
Willy Jones,	Thomas Wilson,
The Jailor,	William Wade.
Harriot Joiner.	

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Hillsborough, July 1.

22—

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscriber being about to publish a paper at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, to be called

"The Herald of the Valley,"

requests his brother editors generally to exchange with him, and those in particular who exchanged with him when he published the Virginia Reformer and Herald of the Valley, Winchester, Va. he would take it as a favour if they would send on their papers immediately.

He also wishes to employ a Journeyman who can work at both case and press.

* Editors generally are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Joseph F. Caldwell.

June 22.

22—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7.

18—6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

20—1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JAMES JEFFERS & CO. either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given. Either of the subscribers are authorized to grant discharges.

Josiah Turner, and } Surviving
James S. Smith, } partners.

Hillsborough, June 20.

The Still-making Business

will be carried on hereafter by Josiah Turner and James S. Smith. They have on hand a quantity of good stills, and will be ready at any time to have stills made to suit purchasers after any pattern they may suggest.

20—1f

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I AM yet desirous of removing to the Western Country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz. seven hundred and thirty or forty acres, well timbered and watered, the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain, cotton and tobacco, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with other useful out houses; a merchant mill and disillery in good order; a young orchard of from twelve to thirteen hundred apple and peach trees, of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. The situation is pleasant and healthy, in a good and respectable neighbourhood, near to one of the best schools in the state, under the care of the Rev Wm. Bingham, whose character is well and generally known. I will sell at a fair price, and the payments shall be as accommodating to the purchaser as possible. Those who wish to possess an eligible, pleasant, and profitable stand for business, would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-west on the road leading from Hillsborough to Caswell court house.

John Campbell.

N. B. The purchaser can have a thrifty stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, with all the farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, or any part thereof.

J. C.

June 6th, 1820.

19—3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last May term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Orange, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BOND, late of Tennessee, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

David Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, June 12, 1820.

19—3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Wm. Huntington & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are requested to call on either of the subscribers as early as possible, and close their respective accounts; as they are resolved to have their accounts closed by bonds or otherwise.

Wm. Huntington,

John Van Hook, jr.

Hillsborough, June 6th, 1820.

The business will be continued by Wm. Huntington, who has on hand a handsome assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

which he will sell very low for cash, or on a credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Watches, &c. repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted.

Wm. Huntington.

19—1f

DAVID PRICE, COPPER-SMITH.

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILLs, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1820.

15—6w

POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, that there will be no more credit given at the post office for postage accounts after the last day of this month.

All those that are indebted for postage will call and settle the amount on the first of July next, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

Those who wish to keep an account can do so by making deposits in advance.

Richard L. Cook, P. M.

June 16th, 1820.

20—3w

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep a good table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. 1f-10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep a good table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Feb. 28, 1820. 1f-6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the

United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Consti-

tution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

To the Benevolent and Humane.

JOHN DZIEKANSKY, a young man from Rosenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia, and a cloth maker by trade, left Amsterdam in August, 1818, on board a vessel bound to North America. His brother, Joseph Dziekanski, now living in Rosenburg, not having received the smallest information of either his arrival, or where he might have settled himself, is extremely anxious to be apprized whether his brother John is yet alive, and in what part of the United States he might be sojourning. He begs, therefore, the aid of the citizens of the United States, should any have a knowledge of said John Dziekanski, or should this advertisement come to the immediate hearing of the person himself, to inform, without delay, the subscriber, living in the city of Washington, where he will hear particulars much to his satisfaction. Any information respecting the above named person will be thankfully received, and a lasting obligation conferred on a much distressed brother.

Frederick Cana.

Printers throughout the United States will please to aid a favouring hand to the above advertisement by giving it a few insertions in their papers.

Washington City, June 6. 19—3p

AGRICULTURAL.

The following article from a practical farmer deserves particular attention.

A HINT TO CORN PLANTERS.

Dr. Moore, of Maryland, who has written a treatise on agriculture, asserts that agriculture is more followed and less understood, than any other mechanical branch in the U. States.

He says, if good ground is cultivated in a proper manner every person may plant two hills of corn for one he does now, on the same ground—and the corn will be equally as good, which is a double crop. He further says, the general average depth of corn ground, as broken up and planted, is about three and a half to four inches; and that one week's hot sun, after the ground becomes droughty, will dry the ground and scorch the corn, so as to stop its growth. But to plough up your ground eight inches deep, your corn will stand growing a three week's drought, and if you plough twelve or fourteen inches deep, it will grow every day during a six or seven week's drought.

I have made an experiment, and I think with success, and have saved a large portion of the labour of deep ploughing, and gained some of its advantages. I break up and strike out my corn ground in the old usual way—the furrow I plant in, I run a single coulter ten or eleven inches deep in the centre of the furrow, and plant on that mark.—When my corn is up, I run a barshear one round in each corn row, and make my coulter plough follow in the same furrow as deep as formerly. Thus every corn row has three coulter furrows, fourteen or fifteen inches deep around the whole.

The Doctor asserts, that corn roots run no deeper than you break and cultivate your ground, and this gives pasture for the roots. With this small addition of labour in a corn crop, such a dry summer as last was, this plan will give a third, fourth or fifth more corn. Attention ought always to be paid in laying by corn the last ploughing, never to plough every row, but every other one, throughout the field in dry weather, then turn and plough up those left. But do not act the fool, and cut all the roots the same day, and stop the growth of your corn, as there is not a doubt but 100,000 barrels of corn are destroyed row: dry summer by ploughing every row. Every one can test this by a trial of one or two acres.

THE BUONAPATE FAMILY.

From Williams's Travels in Italy, Greece and the Ionian Islands.

The members of the Buonaparte family at Rome consist of the princess Pauline, married to prince Borghese; Louis Buonaparte, the Ex-King of Holland; Lucien, the prince of Canino, and his family; and lastly, the mother of Napoleon Buonaparte. The first of these personages was the favourite sister of the Ex-Emperor, and during his residence in Elba, he was in the habit of placing her close to him when they were in company; he sometimes would turn round while at dinner, and desire one of his officers to compose some quatrains in honour of the princess's charms, and to recite it to her at table. One of those officers who accompanied him to Elba, showed a friend of mine several verses that had been composed by himself, in obedience to his master's instructions.

The princess lives separate from her husband, but she is allowed to occupy the splendid building of the Borghese palace at Rome. At present the prince resides at Florence.—Napoleon, during his supremacy, had endeavoured to bring him forward in some public capacity; but the attempt is said to have failed; his inattention rendering it necessary to withdraw from the situation to which he was appointed. The princess Pauline is fond of society; she is, indeed, said to display much of the coquetry and vanity of a French woman of fashion. Canova has executed a statue of her, the symmetry and luxurious attitude of which is much admired. One evening she issued invitations for a large suite, the form of the invitations expressed her hope, that she should have the company of such and such persons, to see the statue by Canova lighted up.

Persons sufficiently well acquainted, by the length of their intercourse, with the Buonaparte family, to describe the characters of the different members of it, gave the reputation of superior amiableness to two other sisters of Napoleon, Madame Bajocchi, and Madame Murat; the former is always mentioned with particular respect.

Lucien carefully abstains from showing himself in public, though he admires such English society as are introduced to him. He never touches upon subjects, or can he be brought to conversing upon the subject of the Buonaparte family, or the subject of the French Revolution, or the subject of the French Empire, or the subject of the French Republic, or the subject of the French Monarchy, or the subject of the French Constitution, or the subject of the French Laws, or the subject of the French Customs, or the subject of the French Religion, or the subject of the French Literature, or the subject of the French Science, or the subject of the French Art, or the subject of the French Industry, or the subject of the French Commerce, or the subject of the French Agriculture, or the subject of the French Manufactures, or the subject of the French Trade, or the subject of the French Navigation, or the subject of the French Colonies, or the subject of the French Empire, or the subject of the French Republic, or the subject of the French Monarchy, or the subject of the French Constitution, or the subject of the French 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tion of the United States, relative to powers of congress, which, if adopted, will prove highly injurious to the interests of the nation.

Since the passage of the resolutions under consideration, the subject matter of them has been so amply discussed in the congress of the United States, as to render it at this time, an unnecessary and useless labour to assign and illustrate, at large, the reasons why this legislature ought not to give its assent to them.

Notwithstanding the reasoning of the legislature of the state of Virginia, on the language of the constitution, the committee has full confidence, that the power to prescribe the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of the admission of new states into the Union, is vested in congress by a fair interpretation of the language of that instrument.

The argument, chiefly relied on, is, that the prescribing such condition by congress is inconsistent with the sovereignty of the state to be admitted, and its equality with the other states. It is admitted that "congress, if the applicant for admission into the Union had no right whatever to demand it, as would be the case of an independent state making such application, might provide for the admission of such state upon the performance of precedent conditions, not impairing its sovereignty." If so, as the territory of Missouri had no right to demand admission, the only question is, whether the right to establish slavery within their respective limits is essential to that sovereignty, which is enjoyed by the different states of the Union under the constitution of the United States. For evidence that such right is not essential to their sovereignty, an appeal might be made not only to the solemn assertion of the unalienable right of all men to freedom, announced in the declaration of our national independence, and which is adopted among the fundamental principles of many of the state governments, and to the reiterated acts of the general government, in admitting into the Union the new states with a prohibition of slavery, but also to the enlightened judgment of wise and good men of all countries.

Slavery is prohibited by the immutable law of nature, which is obligatory as well on states as individuals. The establishing or permitting slavery by a state, being thus morally wrong, the right to do it, instead of being essential to its sovereignty, cannot exist; except only in cases where slavery being already introduced cannot be suddenly abolished, without great danger to the community. Under such circumstances, it must of necessity be tolerated for a time, as the sole means of self preservation.

The painful necessity, may justify the temporary continuance of slavery in certain states of the Union, where it now exists. But in the opinion of the committee nothing is more essential to newly

As far as it may affect the sovereignty of a nation, no material difference is perceived between the case, where it surrenders its supposed right to carry on a traffic in slaves with a foreign country assenting thereto, and the case of its right to acquire in any other way, and retain slaves within its own limits. And yet several independent nations, and our own among others, have, without any suspicion of injury to their rights of sovereignty, bound themselves by treaty stipulations, forever to prohibit that monstrous traffic. Have they thereby lost what is essential to their sovereignty?

If from the generality and conciseness of the terms, used in the federal constitution, any doubt remained as to their true construction, in relation to the power of congress, in the particular under consideration, such doubt would be removed on examining the condition of the territory, belonging to the United States, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and the obligation they were under to form the same into states, to be admitted into the Union.

After the United States had, by the treaty with Great Britain, and by a cession from Virginia and certain other states of their claims, acquired an indisputed title to the territory northwest of the river Ohio, they passed the ordinance of 1787, for dividing that territory into states, and for their admission into the Union. The ordinance is entitled "articles of compact between the original states and the people and states within the said territory forever to remain unalterable." It recites the object and design to be "for extending the fundamental principles of religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are created; to fix and establish those principles, as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said territory; to provide also for the establishment of the states and a government therein, and for their admission into a share in the federal Union, on an equal footing with the original states, as early a period as may be consistent with the general interest." It then provides as one of the articles to remain forever unalterable, that "there shall be neither involuntary servitude nor slavery in any of the said states." The state of

act of its legislature. The states mentioned in the ordinance, and in which slavery was to be forever prohibited, were still to be admitted on an equal footing with the original states. Of course, the prohibition of slavery was not supposed to be incompatible with their sovereignty.

The U. States having thus pledged their faith and bound themselves to admit these states into the Union, with a perpetual prohibition of slavery, it would seem to be impossible that the constitution, which was soon after formed, and certainly with a full knowledge of the ordinance, should not have been intended and understood to confer on congress the requisite power to perform the obligations.

If further proof that the constitution must have been so understood, might be cited the act expressly confirming this ordinance, among the first doings of congress under the constitution. In conformity with this understanding of the constitution, have the states north-west of the river Ohio been admitted into the Union, subject to a perpetual prohibition of slavery. Most of the other new states have likewise been admitted on such conditions, as congress, deeming them to be suitable to their respective situations, has been pleased to prescribe.

This being the construction given to the constitution immediately after its adoption, and which has been acted upon without opposition, and acquiesced in for more than thirty years, it was not to have been expected, that its correctness would at this late period, have been drawn into question.

It must be recollected that this contemporaneous construction of the constitution was made by those, who had the best possible means of knowing what was the true intent. Many of the distinguished members of the convention, which formed the constitution, were at that time in the national councils.

Neither these states themselves, so admitted on prescribed conditions, nor any body in their behalf, have heretofore doubted that they were on an equal footing with the original states, or that they enjoyed all the rights essential to their sovereignty.

The legislature of Virginia attributes this early construction of the constitution, so uniformly followed by the general government, and acquiesced in by the states, to the score of misapprehension. And an intimation seems to be given to the newly admitted states, that the conditions and stipulations, on which they were admitted, and which were solemnly ratified by them, are of no binding force. The dangerous tendency of such a doctrine is too apparent to need comment.

The legislature of Virginia adveys "subject addresses it as their feelings." If the long settled construction of the constitution, particularly of great national importance, may, in a moment of excitement, be set aside in favour of supposed doubts, raised by the excess of ingenuity of reasoning, no ground of security will remain for the equal rights of the states; and the foundation of the Union itself may be shaken.

An argument against the power of congress to prevent the extension of slavery to new states is attempted to be raised from the general scope of the constitution, and from the nature of our free institutions. The legislature of Virginia says, "It can never be believed that an association of free and independent states, formed for the purpose of general defence, of establishing justice, and of securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, ever contemplated the acquisition of territory for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating for others and their posterity, that colonial bondage against which they themselves had so lately revolted." "Power may enslave them, (the inhabitants of territories) longer, but the laws of nature and of justice, the genius of our political institutions, and our own example, proclaim their title to break their bonds and assert their freedom." Can this have been intended for calm reasoning, to convince the understandings of those to whom it purports to be addressed, or was it designed to produce an effect on the feelings and conduct of the inhabitants of the territory of Missouri, then demanding admission into the Union?—It is hoped it will never be believed, that this association of free states, formed for the noble purposes above stated, ever contemplated the acquisition of territory for the purpose of establishing or extending bondage of any kind.

If the constitution gives to congress the power in question, it is not perceived that there is any stipulation in the treaty, ceding Louisiana to the United States, that forbids the exercise of it in providing for the admission into the Union of the territory of Missouri. The provision of the treaty, which is supposed to impose on congress the obligation of admitting that territory unconditionally, is the following: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as

States." It is not believed that this provision can have any effect whatever on the question. The admission into the Union, is to be according to the principles of the constitution. If congress may, according to those principles, make the prohibition of slavery a condition of the admission, then surely the admission, subject to that prohibition, cannot be at variance with the principles.

The rights mentioned in the treaty, are such as are conferred by the constitution of the United States on its citizens, among which the right to hold slaves (if such right there be) is not one. Admitting, subject to the proposed inhibition of slavery, the inhabitants of Missouri would have enjoyed the same rights as citizens of the United States, as do the citizens of the states on the north side of the river Ohio, or as do the citizens of other states where slavery is not tolerated, and who, as is hoped, will not soon be convinced that they do not enjoy all the rights appertaining to a citizen of the United States.

To avoid this conclusion, the legislature of Virginia contends, that the clause "according to the principles of the federal constitution," is no more than a qualification of the time of admission. But the constitution neither states nor even alludes to any principle whatever, to designate or determine the time for the admission of a new state. Such construction of those words would therefore render them wholly inoperative, and must consequently be rejected.

The toleration of slavery in a portion of our common country, has long furnished matter of reproach on our national character.—Strong hopes were entertained, that instead of the zeal now shown for enlarging the sphere of its baneful operation, suitable measures would have been adopted for its gradual abolition. Congress, having the power, is bound by considerations of justice and humanity, and by a regard to the general welfare of the nation, to prevent the further extension of this evil.

The attempt to wrest this power from congress, affords just cause of alarm. It is apparent that slavery creates habits and interests peculiar to the states tolerating it, and that it constitutes between them a strong bond of union. To this cause is to be attributed the unparalleled unanimity of every senator and representative of the slaveholding states, on the passing of the late act by congress, affecting this subject.

Should this bond of union be permitted to be extended, without opposition, it will soon produce such a combination of political power, as may be sufficient to control all the more constitution, a disproportionate share of political power is conceded to the slave holding states, on account of their slaves. And although the equivalent, given to the states not tolerating slavery, has in a great degree failed, by reason of the government's seldom resorting to direct taxation for revenue, yet no complaint is made, while the advantage is confined to the original states, the parties to the compact, or even to the new states formed out of territory, not included within the original limits of the United States, have no claim to this advantage.—And the granting of it to them, when nothing in their situation renders it necessary, is an act of injustice towards the states not allowing slavery, and which if persevered in, may in the end, destroy their just share of power and influence in the general government, and endanger their security.

Which said report was approved and agreed to, as expressing the opinion of this legislature. Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That in the opinion of this legislature the congress of the United States has, by the constitution, the right, in admitting new states into the Union, to prescribe the prohibition of slavery, as one of the conditions, on which such state shall be admitted:

That in the case of Missouri, to which, by the preamble and resolutions of the general assembly of Virginia, the attention of this legislature has been called, that right remained in full force, unimpaired either by the treaty under which that territory was acquired, or any subsequent acts of the general government:

That in the opinion of this legislature, the existence of slavery within the United States is a great moral as well as political evil, the toleration of which can be justified by necessity alone, and that the further extension of it ought to be prevented, by the due exercise of the power vested in the general government:

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the governor of the state of Virginia.

Passed the House of Representatives, Yeas 194, Nays none. Passed in Senate, Yeas 11, Nays none.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the National Gazette.

SPAIN.

We have received a series of Spanish gazettes (the Constitutional Diary of Barcelona) to the 6th May. They furnish a feast to one who takes a lively interest in the Spanish revolution. Every thing in them denotes national energy, elasticity, and reform. Patriotism, talent, knowledge, experience, are shewn to be all in full and salutary motion.

The system of ecclesiastical discipline and administration is undergoing revision, and subjected to various beneficial changes. Royal decrees abound, tending to the regeneration of every branch of government and economy, particularly the finances. The most remarkable of these decrees is one of the 25th of April, which ordains, that, for the purpose of giving the people a knowledge of their rights and duties, and in order that they may be enlightened on these from the very source whence they had been too often deceived, all the parochial curates of the monarchy shall explain to their parishioners, at stated hours on the Sundays and holidays, the political constitution of the Cortes; pointing out its utility to all classes, and refuting all accusations against it—that the same shall be done for the children of the primary schools, by their teachers; for the students in the universities and ecclesiastical seminaries, by the regular professors of the law and of moral philosophy; and for the inhabitants of convents, and universally of all literary and monastic establishments, by their principals. The decree also directs, that the constitution be stereotyped at the Royal Printing Offices, to make a copy of it attainable for every one; and that it be printed and distributed in all the trans-marine dominions of Spain. Another decree establishes an anniversary commemoration, with the utmost military and ecclesiastical pomp, of the death of those Spaniards whom Murat butchered in Madrid, on the second of May, 1808: another prescribes and regulates the organization of the National Militia "to guard the constitution;" and it appears that numerous volunteer companies are forming themselves for the same object.

The Barcelona Diary complains of the fabricated or distorted news respecting Spanish affairs, given in the French gazettes. It traces them to malice chiefly, and in part to ignorance of the Spanish language. It contradicts the rumors of revolutionary movements in Portugal, and the assertion of the British ministerial journals, (upon whose tone it animadvertes sharply,) that the South American Provinces will not receive the constitution. It alleges that the best results are expected in South America, when the intelligence of the revolution is received there. It relates that Ferdinand expostulated with the French Ambassador at Madrid, in regard to the calumnies vented in the French ultra-royalist and ministerial journals, against the Spanish revolution, and that he assured his excellency that he, Ferdinand, was the first and the heartiest constitutionalist of Spain. Much good pleasantry and keen sarcasm are indulged in the Spanish papers about the fears of the Prussian, French, and British governments, as to the influence of Spanish example, and the infection of Spanish liberty. The French journalists are fully matched in point of ability, and over matched in the topics of recrimination, and in poignancy of satire. The whole number of French troops in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, is stated at 3700, and represented as "a cordon against freedom." Patriotic pieces are constantly performed on the Spanish theatre; a new one, entitled "Liberty Restored," was announced for the 2d of May, at Barcelona.

Some of the particular traits mentioned in the Diary, are full of meaning, & well worthy of being repeated. When Canga Arguelles, the new Minister of Finance, who had come from the fortress of Ceuta, appeared for the first time before Ferdinand, the latter would not allow him to kneel, but embraced him; asking his pardon for the ill he had done him; professed the utmost sorrow for his suffering; exhorted him to maintain the constitution, and to rely on his support; and, finally, both burst into tears.

After Arco Aguerro, one of the heroes of the army of the Isle of Leon, had been carried in triumph by the people of Madrid, he repaired to the Royal palace, and placed his crown of laurel at the feet of the "Constitutional King."

Don Augustin Arguelles, appointed Minister of Justice, being in very bad health, on his return from imprisonment at Majorca, was obliged to stop at Almenara, a village distant seven leagues from Valencia. The principal members of the Catalonia regiment, in that city, repaired, to the number of twenty-four, to Almenara, and brought the distinguished patriot on their shoulders in a litter to Valencia. How different this in spirit and effect from the harnessing the populace in Manchester, to drag the radical demagogues!

From the Norfolk Herald.

We have private intelligence from Spain up to the 11th of May, at which time the country was perfectly tranquil, and the people were looking forward to the meeting of the Cortes in July with a degree of interest bordering on impatience. Meanwhile Quiroga and others who commenced the revolution are determined not to lay down their arms until they are satisfied that it is complete.—They maintain their posts and stations as a check upon the counter-revolutionary projects of the king and his party whom they know to be powerful and perfidious. It is confidently believed that there will be a party in the Cortes opposed to having a king, and it has been even asserted that he will

be impeached for his past conduct in overturning the constitution. Judging however from the prudent and exemplary proceedings of the Spaniards at every step of their revolutionary career, we do not think they will touch that subject but upon the suggestions of extreme necessity connected with the national welfare.

The solemn protest of the council against the measures recommended by the committee of foreign relations in the congress of the United States, relative to Florida, was not published, and as the president's message had been received, it was thought that it would not. It is believed that the council is favorably disposed towards the United States, and that with proper management the treaty may be secured with the Cortes, who have the sole direction of such matters.

Mr. Forsyth, who had taken a tour of pleasure to France, did not proceed as far as Paris, but stopped at Bordeaux, and would return from thence to be in Madrid by the 18th May. It was not known why he changed his purpose.

New York, July 1.

By the arrival of the ship Ann Maria, captain Waite, from Liverpool, London papers to the 18th and Liverpool to the 20th of May were received.

Great and splendid preparations were making for the coronation of the king, which it was said would take place on the first of August. The expense, it is said, will exceed one hundred thousand pounds sterling. The price of a coronation dress for a peeress is estimated at one thousand pounds.

The celebrated Hunt had been sentenced to be imprisoned two years and a half, and to give security at the expiration of that term for his good behaviour for five years.

London, May 18.

At a meeting of merchants and others interested in the trade of this port, held at the exchange sale-room on the 17th instant, Thomas Fletcher, esq. in the chair, a petition to parliament against the restrictive measures on trade was proposed and unanimously adopted, and ordered to remain for signatures in the public rooms until this evening; after which it will be forwarded by the chairman to the members for the borough, for presentation.

A petition was presented to the house of commons yesterday week, by lord Sefton, signed by 400 respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, praying that in the new arrangements respecting the civil list, the crown may be properly restricted in its power of granting pensions and annuities without the intervention of parliament.

News was received here on Wednesday morning, and generally credited, that Sir F. Burrell had been condemned to three years imprisonment and a fine of \$,000.

A ministerial evening paper says—"We mentioned some time since that orders had been sent to St. Helena, directing a more enlarged freedom to be allowed to Bonaparte. The expected return of Sir Hudson Lowe is considered as a corroboration of the fact."

On Tuesday week the soldiers were under arms most of the night at Huddersfield.—Fires were seen upon the hills around the town, and it is said the magistrates received some secret information respecting the intended movements of the radicals, as they are whimsically called; but this appears to have been a false alarm, as all continues quiet.

On the last Canterbury market day, a fellow sold his wife, with a halter round her neck, and a white bow at her breast, for 5s. which the depraved rascal (purchaser, seller, and animal sold) spent in liquor before they separated.

A French paper states—"M. Sourdeau, the French consul at Tangiers, was met on the sea shore by the Sheriff Sidy Teyed-el-Bocady, who gave him a severe blow with a stick, and knocked him down. The consul complained to the emperor of Morocco, who, anxious to show his respect for Europeans, ordered the Sheriff Sidy Teyed to be put to death; reserving, however, to the French consul the power of pardoning the offender if he thought proper. M. Sourdeau gave a noble example of generosity, by hastening to pardon his assailant."

The elector of Hesse lately sent a commercial traveller to prison for six months for finding fault with the state of the roads!

The Caledonian Canal, now carrying on for avoiding the tedious and dangerous navigation round the northern and western coasts of Scotland, is truly gigantic; when completed, frigates of 22 guns will be able to navigate it; the depth is to be 20 feet, the width at the bottom 50, and at the surface of the water 110 feet, and the sluices from 162 to 172 feet in length.

From Birmingham it is stated that the poor house is so crowded that the inmates can only sleep by turns.

EAST INDIES.

Advices have been received from Batavia to the middle of December last: the Dutch had made two very desperate attempts, but without success, to make a place of considerable importance on

the island of Spanish, which had fallen into the hands of the natives, by whom the European residents had been most barbarously massacred. In the last attack upon the fort, the natives succeeded in getting in fire of the fort, the natives discharged a heavy discharge of musketry, and set fire to nearly all the bamboo houses, which floating among the vessels. Strong symptoms of dissatisfaction were manifested in several other of the Dutch settlements, in India. The treatment of the natives by the Dutch is said to be very barbarous, and it is thought that it is in consequence of such ill-treatment that the dissatisfaction is so manifest, that a large force is requisite to keep the natives in subjection.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 12.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, John Scott, esq. attorney at law, to Miss Caroline L. Minor, daughter of the late Capt. Minor, of Newbern.

We some time ago received a communication signed "Amicus," which we declined publishing on account of the incorrect manner in which it was written. It contained some just remarks, but the manner in which they were connected and the style of the composition were such as, in our opinion, were not calculated to aid the cause for which it was intended. We accompanied this refusal with a few remarks, conveying our general, and we conceived liberal, views of the question, and inviting a correspondence calculated to present the subject fairly to the public. In this instance, as we trust we shall in every other, we were actuated by a sense of freedom, and that fondness for free inquiry which should always govern the editor of a free press. But in proceeding thus we are sorry to find that we have given offence to some, under the erroneous impression that we excluded the article for partial motives. In order to remove this suspicion we have submitted the piece to the inspection of gentlemen favourable to the banking interest, and have been supported in our decision upon its merits, and we again invite a free discussion of the subject. In pursuing our duties we are happy in the belief, that though an editor cannot at all times conduct himself so correctly as to give universal satisfaction; yet if he pursue an even course, unbiassed by prejudice and unawed by fear, he will obtain the approbation of a liberal and free people.

The following report, submitted to the legislature, at its last session, was handed to us by a friend, and we cheerfully comply with his request to publish it. It will show the condition of the banks at that time, and from its official character will doubtless be interesting to such of our readers as may be disposed to give the subject a full consideration.

REPORT OF THE BANK COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed on that part of the governor's message relative to Banks, and the circulating medium, to whom was referred certain resolutions giving instructions to said committee, REPORT—

That they have had the same under consideration, and that no suggestion has been made to your committee, nor has any information reached them, of any violation of the provisions in the charters of the banks, other than may have been committed by their suspension of specie payments. There can be no doubt but that it is the duty of a bank to comply with its engagements; and that a failure to pay its notes on demand in lawful money, is a non-compliance with the obligations of its charter. Every act forbidden by law, and every omission of an act required by law, is an offence. The offences of corporations like those of individuals, vary in grade, from acts of the highest enormity, punishable with the severest penalties, down to the minutest transgressions, which scarcely obtain legal animadversion. Although such proof as might be required in a court of justice to substantiate the fact, has not been presented to your committee, they consider themselves justified in stating, that the banks in this state, in the course of last summer, came to a determination to refuse payments of their notes in specie to brokers and others, who had received them with a view to drawing specie from the banks; and they are also assured that since this agreement, notes presented to some of the banks have not been punctually paid.

The circumstances under which the

determination to suspend specie payments was made, have not been withheld by the officers who preside over the institutions from the public. The demand for Spanish milled dollars for the East India trade, had induced persons to the north to collect notes of the banks of North Carolina, with a view to obtain that species of money. The Northern banks were in some degree protected by the possession of United States' coin and foreign gold, which their situation enabled them to procure; at the same time the distress in the commercial world compelled the Northern banks to refuse accommodations, and to exact payment from their debtors. To make these payments, the notes of other states were forced back on the banks that issued them, in order to procure such money as would answer the purposes of the banks which required payments. The united calls of speculation and necessity, returned upon the banks of this state a large proportion of their notes at the same moment. These notes had issued in loans to the citizens of this state. The banks had, it is believed, as much specie as it is usual for banks to keep; and for some time they met those heavy demands promptly. Wagon after wagon was loaded with specie, until the banks found, or thought they found, that the facility of procuring specie produced an effect opposite to that which is usual with established credit. The notes were not permitted to circulate, but were sought for, collected and sent on for payment. The specie in their vaults was rapidly sinking, and the difficulty of continuing specie payments appeared imminent. The only practicable means were to call on their debtors for payment. To the banks it was not material whether the notes were paid in their notes or specie. The first withdrew their notes from the reach of the brokers. The last enabled the banks to meet them by whomsoever presented. Unquestionably this was the regular remedy, if it were not forbidden by peculiar reasons. But it was represented that the situation of the state did not leave it in the power of its citizens to pay those debts without the most ruinous sacrifices of property, and universal distress. This distress the banks were obliged to occasion, or hazard the credit of their institutions. Thus situated they adopted the alternative which they believed the less mischievous. They entered into the resolution which has been before referred to. They refused specie to brokers, but paid them off in drafts to the North and South. The distinction between brokers and others was too minute to be steadily observed; others have no doubt either been refused subsequently, or have found difficulty in procuring specie for notes presented.

Your committee have no right to pronounce how far the circumstances alluded to, extenuate the conduct of the banks. They believe that the facts are substantially true, and that the evil owes its origin to a double error.—An over anxiety in the citizens to borrow money, & a too great facility in the banks to lend. The evil had arisen to a height which unquestionably placed the managers of these institutions in a state of great responsibility. To have suddenly required payment of a large portion of the six or seven millions of dollars due from the people of the state, would have occasioned a wide spread calamity. To dishonour its engagements, and refuse to pay its debts, is, to a monied institution, little short of a political death. In this emergency, so fraught with difficulties on every side, much allowance ought to be made for human error.

The credit of the banks demand that specie payments shall be resumed as soon as a permanent continuance of them is practicable. This must be done. It is believed that the banks themselves are solicitous to do so. If a wilful or careless neglect of the means necessary to accomplish this end shall be discovered in those who regulate those institutions, no means within the constitutional power of the legislature should be omitted to enforce a performance of the duty.

Your committee have no reason to believe that the banks, or either of them, or any of their offices of discounts and deposit, have sold drafts upon other offices of the same Bank at an advance.

Your committee have received from the public treasurer a statement of the capital stock of the several banks, of the debts due to the same, of monies deposited in said banks, of the notes in circulation and of the specie on hand, which exhibits the real state and condition of the several institutions; and it is believed will be satisfactory to the legislature, as the solvency of the institutions is placed beyond all doubt.

Condition of the State Bank of North Carolina and its Branches, the 9th of November, 1819.

Due the bank on notes discounted,	\$3,398,471
Specie on hand,	504,517
Foreign notes and bills of exchange,	171,757
Due from foreign banks,	152,801
Real estate in banking houses and lots,	102,757
Paper currency,	85,093
	187,850
	4,415,391

Due for notes in circulation,	2,536,184
Due on deposits,	263,285
Due to foreign banks,	65,347
	2,864,816
Capital stock subscribed 1,600,000	
Deduct old stock due by the state 83,906	
Deduct new stock due by individuals 130,367	
	214,263
Profits,	1,385,737
	146,943
	1,532,680
	\$4,415,396

Newbern Bank, November 23, 1819.

Bills received, being amount due on loans,	1,497,309
Bank property,	3,185
Real estate,	40,050
Specie,	90,170
Foreign fund, notes of other banks and bills of exchange,	94,565
	\$1,725,279

Notes in circulation,	553,980
Deposits and debts due other banks,	243,450
Stock,	800,000
Surplus beyond debts and stock,	126,149
	\$1,725,279

Cape Fear Bank, 30th Sept. 1819.

Amount of specie,	111,065
Notes of other banks,	41,871
Bills of exchange on the south,	1,000
Bills of exchange on the north,	66,700
Due by banks,	65,459
Debts on judgments,	24,340
Debts on discounted notes,	1,430,907
Profits,	49,641
	\$1,790,803

Capital stock paid in,	779,150
Notes in circulation,	739,935
Deposits,	115,349
Due to banks,	77,321
Dividends unpaid,	19,951
Profits and loss,	57,071
	\$1,790,803

Your committee has received a letter from the public treasurer, stating that he has made deposits of the public money as follows, viz.

In the State Bank the sum of	37,574 30
In the Bank of Newbern,	48,139 71
In the Bank of Cape Fear,	15,722 61
	\$101,436 62

It further appears that the balance of the public money in the hands of the treasurer, say \$44,842 11 cents, has been retained by him in his office to meet the current demands in the treasury, and that a considerable part thereof has been disbursed since the commencement of the present general assembly.

Your committee being instructed further to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the deposit of the public money of the state, in equal portions in the State Bank, and the office of Discount and Deposit of the Newbern bank, in Raleigh, further report,

That the public treasurer being required by law to give bond with security for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and to account for all public monies that may come to his hands, an imperative requisition on him to deposit the whole of the money in the banks, would imply such a want of confidence in the head of that department, as in the opinion of your committee, neither is entertained by the general assembly or the people of this state. More than thirty years devotion to the public service and to the promotion of the welfare of this state affords the most ample and satisfactory security for a faithful continuance in well doing so long as he shall continue in office.

As the public treasurer now has authority by law to make deposits in the State Bank, and as he may also make deposits in the other banks on his own responsibility, a majority of your committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to provide by law for a deposit of the public money of the state in equal portions in the State Bank and the office of discount of the Newbern Bank in Raleigh.

All which is respectfully submitted, WILLIS ALSTON, Chairman.

The foregoing report contains a statement not founded on rumour or assertion, but taken from the records of the institutions by a committee of the legislature; by which it appears that the amount of the debts due from individuals to the several banks, at the date of these statements, was 6,351,527 dollars, and the amount of notes in circulation 3,850,099 dollars.

Suicide.—On Saturday the 1st inst.

a negro boy belonging to John Whital, in the upper part of this county, was returning from the field with several of the family, apparently in perfect health and good humour; when he suddenly threw down a plough which he was carrying home, and ran a short distance into the woods, where he was found on Monday evening following suspended with hickory bark to the limb of a tree. The coroner's jury reported a verdict of self-murder.

A remarkable large Child.—Mr. Abel Deal, living about ten miles from Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, (N. C.) has a son named Haywood, will be nine years old in August next: is five feet, six and a half inches high; was weighed

by James Shipman, esq. in January last, and his weight was one hundred and sixty-seven and a half pounds.—He has all the actions and disposition of children generally, of his age. He is rather corpulent; has an open, good countenance; good disposition; very sensible and communicative, for a child raised in the country. His eyes are weak, particularly in the sun. His father is an industrious labouring man, a common size; his mother is quite a small woman.—They have a daughter older than Haywood, remarkably large; she lost her eye-sight when very young.

Raleigh Reg.

Nested Cotton.—A villainous practice is spoken of in the Virginia papers, under the above appellation, which is this: In bales of cotton sent abroad, large rocks have been found imbedded in them. An instance is mentioned, in which the English merchant returned a rock thus found in a bale of cotton to the Petersburg merchant, with the marks and number of the particular bale in which it had been deposited. The Petersburg merchant knew from whom he had purchased the cotton. He therefore carefully preserved the rock; and it was not long before the cotton planter ordered a barrel of sugar from him, in which he placed this identical rock. The rock was pocketed, and no more was heard of it!

It is hoped the legislatures of the cotton growing states will, at their next sessions, pass laws making it penal to dispose of a bale of cotton, without being marked with the name of the grower, &c. Besides preventing frauds, this practice will have the effect of raising the characters of those growers who use extraordinary care in putting up cotton for market.

Philadelphia, June 27.

A cargo of new Wheat, from North Carolina, of 1200 bushels, was sold yesterday in this market, at 94 cents, cash.

Inland Navigation.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company convened in this place on the 29th ult. adjourned on Saturday last sine die.—The company have elected,

George T. Hearsey, Esq. Pres't.

George M'Neil,

Henry Branson,

John Newlin, and

Hon. A. D. Murphy,

Directors.

The Report of the President and Directors, with regard to the fiscal concerns of the Company, exhibit in items consisting of unpaid Stock, Bonds, real estate and negroes, a balance of \$86,404.00; of this amount the Stockholders have, by resolutions, directed \$30,000 to be applied to the improvement of the river between Fayetteville and Haywood; that the Canal near Fayetteville be completed to the foot of Haymount, then to be suspended until the route of the Canal shall be determined from that place to the river; and that the operation of the work on the river below Fayetteville be continued (they should say commence) until the navigation is rendered safe and commodious.

The President and Directors are also directed by resolution, to open Books for the increase of Capital, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, giving subscribers the privilege of designating whether the amount by them subscribed, shall be applied to either the improvement of the river below Fayetteville, to the Canal in and near Fayetteville or to the river between Fayetteville and Haywood, and that the faith of the Company is pledged to make the application as designated.

For the present we forbear to make a single comment on the late proceedings of the stockholders. The old policy seems, however, to be abandoned—limited means of necessity justifies prescribed policy, and if such had been the policy heretofore, when the funds were ample, the river navigation would now have been "safe and commodious," indeed—but our good natured Directors, have, in all their acts, verified the old proverb "he that strives to please every body, is sure to please no body."—The future success of the Company now rests upon the skill & ability of the present board of directors. We have confidence in the skill and vigilance of the President, George T. Hearsey, Esq.

Fayetteville Observer.

Baltimore, June 29.

The pilot boat Star, Prebble, arrived here yesterday from the Capes, brought up thirteen Spaniards, who had been put on board by a Patriot brig commanded by capt. Almeida. The men belonged to the Spanish barque St. Jago, from St. Jago de Cuba for Baltimore, which vessel had been captured in five fathoms water and taken off by the brig. The St. Jago is said to have had on board \$5000 for merchants in Baltimore, under charge of an American passenger.

Cincinnati, June 15.

A Curiosity.—On Saturday in digging near H

about 14 feet from the surface, in a bed of rounded limestone pebbles, a living frog was dug up, which in a short time hopped away nimbly as if he had been but a year old. There are trees contiguous, and in lower ground, more than 500 years old; which have evidently taken the place of others of equal growth; so that this frog had probably lain buried for 1000 years.

A Mr. Whitaker, who lived a few miles west of the Little Miami, informed the writer of this some years ago, that, in digging his well, he had found buried there a living frog and a lizard (if rightly recollected) more than 30 feet below the surface.

The Nova Scotia papers appear somewhat surprised that our government should have imposed a duty upon Gypsum imported from that quarter. They seem to think that we cannot do without their plaster, and consequently recommend an export duty to be laid there also. Perhaps they are not aware that New York possesses as rich beds of this article "of prime necessity," as any country in the world.—These beds are moreover inexhaustible; and when our canal is finished, which under the auspices of the present administration will soon be the case, we can supply the Union upon the most reasonable terms.

N. Y. Spec.

(By Request.)

To the Western Merchants.

The Petersburg merchants having commenced their "summer circuit," you will please to take notice, and govern yourselves accordingly.

Yours, &c.

C. B.

The North-Carolina Baptist General Meeting of Correspondence.

Will be held at Tabb's Creek meeting-house, near Oxford, Granville county, on Saturday the 5th of next month, and the two following days. At the same place the North-Carolina Baptist Society for Foreign and Domestic Missions.

will convene and set as soon as the General Meeting rises, where the friends of Zion and the members of the meetings specially are invited to attend.

July 10.

23

FOUND,

A FEW days since, between Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, an elegant gold Watch Key, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

Jacob Gregory.

Haw creek, Orange county.

23

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles from Graham, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out, had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note, and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office. W. D. R.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 10th day of July next, I shall attend at the house of (Big) George Albright—on Tuesday the 11th at the house of John Long, esq.—on Wednesday the 12th, at the house of Isaac Holt, esq.—on Thursday the 13th, at the house of James Hutchison, esq.—on Friday the 14th, at the store of Andrew M'Cawley, esq.—on Saturday the 15th, at the store of George A. Mebane & Co.—on Thursday the 20th, at the house of John Ray, esq.—on Friday the 21st, at the house of Rankin M'Kee, esq.—on Saturday the 22d, at the court house in Hillsborough—on Thursday the 27th, at the house of Ephraim Cook—on Friday the 28th, at the house of James Cook—and on Saturday the 29th, at the store of Andrew Hughs, for the purpose of collecting the tax due for the year 1819. It is hoped that all those concerned will avail themselves of this notice.

The magistrates appointed by the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to wit, John Boon, esq. for St. Esop's district; David Mebane, esq. for Orange district; Henry Thompson, esq. for Hillsborough district, and Henry Brannock, esq. for Chatham district, will attend at the same times and places, in their respective districts, for the purpose of taking a list of taxables and taxable property for the present year.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

June 24.

21—3w

A Taylor wanted.

A PERON of the above profession, well acquainted with his business, might do all at this place. Heretofore a very good business has been done here, but at present business of the kind is carried on in less numbers from this place.

21—Sw

From the Boston Centinel.

ON THE DEATH OF A LITTLE DAUGHTER.

So blooms the rose, when vernal gales
Their soft and happy influence shed;
So when a noxious blast prevails,
It droops and all its beauty fades.

Ah, short-lived flower! ah, hapless fair!
Alike your charms, alike their date;
Flow now my tears, on France's bier,
Sweet victim of an early fate.

Say, shall the impassion'd bosom grieve,
At angry Heaven's too partial doom,
That blasted fondest hopes, and gave
The spring of beauty to the tomb?

Or shall we with faith's steady eye,
View thee thy kindred angels join;
An inmate of thy native sky,
Where heaven's eternal year is thine?

Wipe then those tears, repress the sigh,
And lift to Heaven the adoring eye.

THE DANDIES TO THE LADIES.

While folly's shrine attracts the fair,
Blame not the beaux who worship there;
If gods for you took meaner shapes,
No wonder we descend to apes.
Let beauty shine on worth alone,
And fools and fools will scarce be known.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following is an extract from an Oration delivered by G. W. P. Cusis, esq. before the Washington Society of Alexandria, 22d of February, 1820. The venerable orator, after recounting the principal events in the life of the great and good Washington, and of his com-patriots in arms, says:

His public life is summed in a few words—by his courage and ability in the field, he gave independence to a nation—by his wise and magnanimous administration of her government, he caused that nation to acquire esteem at home, and to command respect abroad, and by the illustrious example of his virtues, taught her the blessings of peace, liberty and happiness.

We have arrived at the most interesting part of our tale, and behold our hero on the bed of death—close by his couch stands the venerable companion of his early years, the sharer of his toils and glories, the warm and affectionate friend of his bosom. He grasps his hand; it was the same hand which he had grasped near half a century before—but ah! how different its pulsation then and now!—then it beat high with youthful ardour, for 'twas on the eve of his earliest combat, now it beat slow at the approach of death! The trembling physician forgets his skill—for lo! nature obeys her noblest impulse, and the hand of long remembered attachment, is moistened with a tear!—Companion of Washington, forever hallowed to thy memory, be that tear, for it gushed from the eye of an hero, to reward the affection of a friend.—Turning toward the afflicted circle, the dying patriarch pronounces his last and ever memorable words—"I am not afraid to die!"

Hear then ye Christians, hear then and rejoice—hear then ye infidels, hear then and tremble!—many there are who are not afraid to live—but few who live, are not afraid to die—when the sceptic shall be stretched upon his last pillow, when that summons is given, which is never repeated, when the hand of the clock tells him that his hour is come, will his last words be like those of the Christian Hero? will he, in the strength of a pure and happy conscience, exclaim, "I am not afraid to die?" Believe me, my friends, in that awful hour, death will not be thought an eternal sleep, nor will the child of reason, find in the book of science, those consolatory truths which heal the wounded spirit, or soothe the dull, cold ear of death. Let those who will see that everlasting truth, which points the noblest moral to the heart, go to the death bed of Washington the Great, and learn its useful lesson, which here we repeat in the Temple of the Most High, in presence of some among the worthiest of his ministers, that virtue indeed is the true philosophy, and the dictates of our holy religion, the surest road to fame and happiness in this life, to peace and happiness in the life to come.

And where repose his venerated remains? Will you go with me to the spot where they have lain him? The stone is still in the field, which even the savage would have rolled to the grave of his chief, a rude, but feeling memorial of departed worth. When you arrive at that spot, the opprobrium of a nation, you will scarce distinguish it from the surrounding earth, till you recall the virtues of him who sleeps there, and then your imagination

humble mound, to the towering height of Trajan's pillar, or the magnificent mausoleums of Adrian and Antonius. But though neglected by man, nature will always pay her proudest tribute there, for on each returning spring, its earliest breath, like the balmy breath of innocence will kiss the flowers that bloom to adorn the hero's grave. Age, youth and manhood, honor, worth and fame, will weep as pilgrims at his lowly tomb. Parsimonious nation, continue to deny the brass and marble, for they will yield unto the tooth of time, the renown of the chief more durable than the monuments of art, will unimpaired descend, to after ages, and form the standard of human excellence, while his heroic name will be the signal of liberty when she fights her last battle for the rights of mankind.

And will not the stranger who visits our shores, feel an anxiety to behold the sepulchre of departed greatness? I tell you that the sailor of Vascordi Gama, with more anxious eye, did not seek the land of Good Hope, nor the wave-worn mariner, reduced to his last biscuit, with more delight behold the beacon which tells that his home is near, than will the foreigner borne on the surface of Potomac's placid bosom, hail with reverence the heights of Mount Vernon.

The fame of the heroes of antiquity, have long survived the efforts of the chisel, they live in their great actions, and defy the destroyer time.

Will you go to Marathon? 'Tis a desert, a miserable shepherd wanders over those plains where Greece once fought for liberty, the winds sigh over the silent waste, where once was heard the clang of arms, the shouts of victory; no memorial tells of the deeds of more than twenty ages, yet the mind reverts to the events of days long past, and the soul is warmed with the fame of Miltiades.

Will you go to Sparta—Travellers contend as to where ran the Eurotas; where was the site of the famous city; not a vestige of its palaces, temples, or tombs remain, but its virtues will long survive the ravages of time. They will be treasured by memory when the labours of man are lost in the wrecks of nature. But who, Laconia, will view thy bleak and barren hills, who, Thermopylae, thy rugged pass, and not do homage to the olden time when virtuous Greece loved freedom, and freedom gloried in Leonidas.

On the ruins of Carthage, the indolent Moor now sits and smokes the pipe of oblivion, a very wretch, yet 'tis the Carthage that once produced a Hannibal, to thunder at the gates of Rome, the Carthage that ruled the empire of the sea, and extended the commerce of the world, and while we contemplate its rise, progress and decay, we remember Zama, and the age of the Scipios.

And thou, too, Old Rome, once mistress of the world, the seat of arts, of arms, and of bright honour too, how are the mighty fallen! As we survey the grey ruins, and behold the remains of the Coliseum, the Forum, and the Capitol, we think of the time when thy assembled thousands listened to the soul breathing eloquence of a Tully, till we fancy that thy mouldering walls still respond to the magic of his tongue. We dwell on the heroic virtues of thy Cato, disdaining to survive the liberties of his country, and the fame of Cassius, glorying in being the last of Romans. A silence reigns, it tells that ages have passed away, but virtue lives, nor heeds the effects of time.

And our proud capital too, will rise and flourish, corrupt and decay; will be the seat of republican liberty, and the scene of despotic usurpation. Its power will be bounded by oceans, its magnificence will command the perfection of genius, the consummation of art—till its glories, impaired by age, luxury and effeminacy, sink under the ruthless hand of barbarism, and "all is night."

But the fame of its founder will flourish in immortal youth, unhurt amid the wreck of empires, and the fall of states; and when the future traveller shall view the remains of our ancient grandeur, lightly will he tread on the ruins which bear the name of Washington.

Our capital has had its crimes, may its misfortunes purify it therefrom. What aged figure is it, we see waiting in the vestibule of the governmental palace? The man is very old, and poor, but has the semblance of better days. Be cautious, legislators, how you afford these sights to the young men; they may believe, the equality of republic being unscarred by the stains of crime, and then your imagination

the plains of Trenton, and in the Western wilds. Comes he to ask a boon? He comes for right! Know to your shame that when your country was in her greatest need, he emptied his slender purse into the lap of her necessities.

The cold winds of Heaven blow around the hut of thy poverty, on the cliff of the mountain, and scatter the few white hairs on thy time worn forehead, but the elements feel not so unkind to thee, Sinclair, as the ingratitude of a country whom thou had served so faithfully and so long. Thy sorrows have ceased, old man, for ingratitude will not pursue thee to the grave, and when the passing traveller shall look upon thy last dwelling, let him read for thy epitaph—Sinclair, the soldier of Liberty, brave and unfortunate.

You may rebuild the Capitol; you may adorn it with the works of Phidias, the magnificence of Pericles, and all the marble wonders of the Acropolis at Athens; still there is a stain which all your art will not obliterate, nor the waters of the Atlantic wash out.—'Tis the strain of disgrace. Ah! my country, had you performed your bounden duty, and unhumed within those walls the ashes of your Chief, they had saved them, for never could the soldier have fired the soldier's tomb.

A revolutionary veteran gazing on the flames of the capitol, observed, "Had my old general lived, we never should have come to this." True, father, for on his aged body must that hostile foot have trampled, which bore a torch to fire the palace of the government.

Americans, you have the best, wisest constitution and laws which ever served to make a nation happy. Oh guard them well. Be cautious how you put your trust in men.—Keep your lamps burning, and your loins girded, for you know not when your hour may come. Above all take care who you listen to as political teachers; not to those who lacquey in the anti-chambers of patronage and lick up the crumbs that fall from great men's tables, but to high-minded, honest and independent men who ask and want nothing from the hand of power.

Young men, would you seek to emulate the fame of your departed chief?—lay your foundation in virtue, 'tis like the rock of ages, and will last when meaner things have passed away. Be not daunted by adversity, nor too much elevated by prosperity, but

"Still in the path of virtue persevere,
From past nor present ills despair,
For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds,
And though a late a sure reward succeeds."

O! Washington, unexampled man! may the remembrance of thy heroic life and actions inspire thy countrymen to preserve and perpetuate the last of republics. Then will thy pure and patriotic spirit lean from its abode of happiness to behold, and with its benign influence to bless thy native land. The fates have woven thy thread. Atropos with her shears, hath cut it asunder, and thou art gathered to thy great reward, in the mansions of eternal rest.

"But in vain those sisters plied their busy care,
To reel off years from glory's deathless hair,
Faint things may pass, his name can never die,
Rescued from fate by immortality."

WILD HORSES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

From "A Statistical, Commercial and Political Description of Venezuela, Trinidad, Margarita, and Tobago," published in London.

There are thousands of horses which are wild in the forests, and do not belong to any one. I was enabled to ascertain a fact, known to all who have travelled in this country. The horses live there in societies, generally to the number of five or six hundred, and even a thousand; they occupy immense savannas, where it is dangerous to disturb or try to catch them. In the dry season, they are sometimes compelled to go two or three leagues, and even more, to find water. They set out in regular ranks of four abreast, and thus form a procession of an extent of a quarter of a league. There are always five or six scouts, who precede the troop by about fifty paces. If they perceive a man or jaguar (the American tiger), they neigh, and the troop stops; if avoided, they continue their march; but, if an attempt be made to pass by their squadron, they leap on the imprudent traveller, and crush them under their feet. The best way is always to avoid them, and let them continue their route: they have also a chief, who marches between the scouts and the squadron, and five or six other horses march on each side of the

band, and of adjutants, whose duty consists in hindering any individual from quitting the rank. If any one attempts to straggle either from hunger or fatigue he is bitten until he resumes his place, and the culprit obeys with his head hanging down.—Three or four chiefs march as the rear guard, at five or six paces from the troop.

I had often heard, at Trinidad, of this discipline among the wild horses, and confess that I could scarcely believe it, but what I have just stated is a fact which I witnessed twice on the banks of the Guaripicho, where I encamped five days, for the express purpose of seeing those organised troops pass. I have met on the shores of the Orinoco, herds of fifty to a hundred wild oxen: a chief always marched at the head, and another at the rear. The people of the country have assured me, that the wild asses, when they travel, observe the same discipline as the horses; but the mules, though they also live in troops, are continually fighting with each other, and it has not been observed that they have any chief. They however unite, at the appearance of a common enemy, and display still more trick and address than the horses, in avoiding the snares which are laid for catching them, and also for escaping when taken.

FROM IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK.

The following impressive and disastrous story was related by the captain of the ship, to the author of the Sketch Book, on his passage from the United States to England.

"As I was once sailing," said he, "in a fine stout ship, across the banks of Newfoundland, one of those heavy fogs that prevail in those parts rendered it impossible for us to see far ahead, even in the day time: but at night the weather was so thick that we could not distinguish any object at twice the length of the ship. I kept lights at the mast-head, and a constant watch forward to look-out for fishing smacks, which are accustomed to lie at anchor on the banks. The wind was blowing a smacking breeze, and we were going at a great rate through the water. Suddenly the watch gave the alarm of 'a sail ahead!'—it was scarcely uttered before we were upon her. She was a small schooner, at anchor, with the broadside toward us. The crew were all asleep, and had neglected to hoist a light. We struck her just a-midships.—The force, the size and weight of our vessel bore her down below the waves; we passed over her, and were hurried on our course.—As the crashing wreck was sinking beneath us, I had a glimpse of two or three half-naked wretches, rushing from her cabin; they just started from their beds to be swallowed by the waves; we heard their drowning cry mingling with the wind. The blast that bore it to our ears swept us out of all farther hearing. I shall never forget that cry! It was some time before we could put the ship about, she was under such headway. We returned, as nearly as we could guess, to the place where the smack had anchored. We cruised about for several hours in the dense fog. We fired signal guns, and listened if we might hear the halloo of any survivors; but all was silent—we never saw or heard any thing of them more!"

SINCERITY.

If the show of any thing, be good for any thing, I am sure sincerity is better; for why does any man dissemble, or seem to be that which he is not, but because he thinks it good to have such a quality as he pretends to? For to counterfeit and dissemble, is to put on the appearance of some real excellency. Now the best way in the world to seem to be any thing, is really to be what he would seem to be. Besides that it is many times as troublesome to make good the presence of a good quality, as to have it; and if a man have it not, it is ten to one but he is discovered to want it; and then all his labour to seem to have it is lost.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POLSON,
The technical quirks of the law, by which the most solemn ends of justice are so frequently defeated, are known to most of your readers; but instances like the following in which those quirks defeated justice, may not, perhaps, be so familiar to them.

A short time before the abolition of the Jesuits, a gentleman in Paris died, and left all his estates, from an

only son, who was a Jesuit, and that body of religionists, who were only that which he was, the worthy father, him whatever part. This discretionary bequest received, and it amounted, but to a scanty donation, the sons of Loyola having very wisely chosen to keep the greater part themselves. The youth, in this dilemma, consulted his friends, all of whom agreed that he was without a remedy. At length a barrister, to whom he happened to mention his case, advised him to sue the convent, assuring him he would gain his cause for him. He did so; and the suit terminated in his favour, through the management of his advocate, who grounded his plea on this construction of the will:—"The testator," said he, "has left his son that part of the estate which the fathers should choose; now it is plain what part they have chosen, by what they would keep to themselves: my client then stands on the words of the will—Let me have the part they chose, and I am satisfied." The court agreed with this interpretation, and the suitor was reinstated in his patrimonial inheritance, while the Jesuits were left to console themselves with the instructive ambiguity of the law. T.

EMPEROR THEODOSIUS.

In the fourth century, during the reign of Theodosius, the bishops on a certain day went to court to pay their respects to his imperial majesty. The emperor was seated on his throne of state, and his son Arcadius beside him. Among the crowd, there was a venerable old bishop, named Amphilochius. He knew that the emperor had been suspected of favouring the Arians, and of entertaining unworthy notions of Jesus Christ. He determined, it seems, to address one argument to his feelings. Hence he very respectfully saluted him, but took no notice of his son. Theodorus was offended, and ordered him to be excluded from the company. "What!" exclaimed the old man, "are you affronted, Caesar, because I did not honour the son as I honoured the father? Assure yourself almighty God also abhors such blasphemers as do not honour his only begotten Son as they honour him."

[Ecc. Researcher.]

CADIZ.

The city of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris, or Vienna, older than Madrid, Naples, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, or Constantinople—she is as old as Jerusalem. She is, after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world. When the pyramids in Egypt were built, Cadiz, too, was built. When Troy was destroyed, this neptuno city was raised out of the ocean. Gades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phœnicians, who used this favourable situation to build the town, on account of the trade of the west coast of Europe and Africa, which was done about seven hundred years before Christ.

GOOD ADVICE.

A mechanic, known to be an excellent workman, (but unfortunately fond of spending his time at any other place than where his business lay) was complaining of "the times." A grave old gentleman present turned to him and said, "You are accounted a very ingenious mechanic—if the times are so much out of order, I think you had better go to your shop and try to mend them."

[American Watchman.]

An odd advertisement appeared in the Berbice Gazette of the 25th inst. The Rev. John Wray, a methodist preacher in that colony, informs the public, that, on the Sundays of the 26th inst. and 2d prox. he will preach two Funeral Sermons—the first for his late majesty George III. and the second in honour of the accession of his present majesty George IV!!!

[Guyana Chronicle, March 29.]

An old English author draws a pretty picture of the provision made by Providence for the brute creation. "As soon as nature casts them into the world they find their meat dressed, the cloth laid, and the table covered; they find their drink brewed, and the buttery open, their beds made and their cloths ready."

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.

From the Boston Centinel.

ON THE DEATH OF A LITTLE DAUGHTER.

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Their soft and happy influence shed;
So when a noxious blast prevails,
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The following is an extract from an Oration delivered by G. W. P. Custis, esq. before the Washington Society of Alexandria, 22d of February, 1820. The venerable orator, after recounting the principal events in the life of the great and good Washington, and of his compatriots in arms, says:

His public life is summed in a few words—by his courage and ability in the field, he gave independence to a nation—by his wise and magnanimous administration of her government, he caused that nation to acquire esteem at home, and to command respect abroad, and by the illustrious example of his virtues, taught her the blessings of peace, liberty and happiness.

We have arrived at the most interesting part of our tale, and behold our hero on the bed of death—close by his couch stands the venerable companion of his early years, the sharer of his toils and glories, the warm and affectionate friend of his bosom. He grasps his hand; it was the same hand which he had grasped near half a century before—but ah! how different its pulsation then and now!—then it beat high with youthful ardour, for 'twas on the eve of his earliest combat, now it beat slow at the very hour of death! The trembling physician forgets his skill—for lo! nature obeys her noblest impulse, and the hand of long remembered attachment, is moistened with a tear!—Companion of Washington, forever companion to thy memory, be that tear, for it gushed from the eye of an hero, to reward the affection of a friend.—Turning toward the afflicted circle, the dying patriarch pronounces his last and ever memorable words—"I am not afraid to die!"—Hear then ye Christians, hear then and rejoice—hear then ye infidels, hear then and tremble!—many there are who are not afraid to live—but few who live, are not afraid to die—

and to have that sceptic about be stretched up on his last pillow, when that summons is given, which is never repeated, when the hand of the clock tells him that his hour is come, will his last words be like those of the Christian Hero? will he, in the strength of a pure and happy conscience, exclaim, "I am not afraid to die?" Believe me, my friends, in that awful hour, death will not be thought an eternal sleep, nor will the child of reason, find in the book of science, those consolatory truths which heal the wounded spirit, or soothe the dull, cold ear of death. Let those who will see that everlasting truth, which points the noblest moral to the heart, go to the death bed of Washington the Great, and learn its useful lesson, which here we repeat in the Temple of the Most High, in presence of some among the worthiest of his ministers, that virtue indeed is the true philosophy, and the dictates of our holy religion, the surest road to fame and happiness in this life, to peace and happiness in the life to come.

And where repose his venerated remains? Will you go with me to the spot where they have lain him? The stone is still in the field, which even the savage would have rolled to the grave of his chief, a rude, but feeling memorial of departed worth. When you arrive at that spot, the opprobrium of a nation, you will scarce distinguish it from the surrounding earth, till you recall the virtues of him who sleeps there, and then your imagination will carry you to the plains of Trenton, and in the

humble mound, to the towering height of Trajan's pillar, or the magnificent mausoleums of Adrian and Antonius. But though neglected by man, nature will always pay her proudest tribute there, for on each returning spring, its earliest breath, like the balmy breath of innocence will kiss the flowers that bloom to adorn the hero's grave. Age, youth and manhood, honor, worth and fame, will weep as pilgrims at his lowly tomb. Parsimonious nation, continue to deny the brass and marble, for they will yield unto the tooth of time, the renown of the chief more durable than the monuments of art, will unimpaired descend, to after ages, and form the standard of human excellence, while his heroic name will be the signal of liberty when she fights her last battle for the rights of mankind.

And will not the stranger who visits our shores, feel an anxiety to behold the sepulchre of departed greatness? I tell you that the sailor of Vascordi Gama, with more anxious eye, did not seek the land of Good Hope, nor the wave worn mariner, reduced to his last biscuit, with more delight behold the beacon which tells that his home is near, than will the foreigner borne on the surface of Potomac's placid bosom, hail with reverence the heights of Mount Vernon.

The fame of the heroes of antiquity, have long survived the efforts of the chisel, they live in their great actions, and defy the destroyer time.

Will you go to Marathon? 'Tis a desert, a miserable shepherd wanders over those plains where Greece once fought for liberty, the winds sigh over the silent waste, where once was heard the clang of arms, the shouts of victory; no memorial tells of the deeds of more than twenty ages, yet the mind reverts to the events of days long past, and the soul is warmed with the fame of Miltiades.

Will you go to Sparta—Travellers contend as to where ran the Eurotas; where was the scite of the famous city; not a vestige of its palaces, temples, or tombs remain; but its virtues will long survive the ravages of time. They will be treasured by memory when the labours of man are lost in the wrecks of nature. But who, Laconia, will view thy bleak and barren hills, who, Thermopylae, thy rugged pass, and not do homage to the olden time when virtuous Greece loved freedom, and freedom gloried in Leonidas.

On the ruins of Carthage, the indolent Moor now sits and smokes the pipe of oblivion, a very wretch, yet 'tis the Carthage that once produced a Hannibal, to thunder at the gates of Rome, the Carthage that ruled the empire of the sea, and extended the commerce of the world, and while we contemplate its rise, progress and decay, we remember Zama, and the age of the Scipios.

And thou, too, Old Rome, once mistress of the world, the seat of arts, of arms, and of bright honour too, how are the mighty fallen! As we survey the grey ruins, and behold the remains of the Coliseum, the Forum, and the Capitol, we think of the time when thy assembled thousands listened to the soul breathing eloquence of a Tully, till we fancy that thy mouldering walls still respond to the magic of his tongue. We dwell on the heroic virtues of thy Cato, disdaining to survive the liberties of his country, and the fame of Cassius, glorying in being the last of Romans. A silence reigns, it tells that ages have passed away, but virtue lives, nor needs the effects of time.

And our proud capital too, will rise and flourish, corrupt and decay; will be the seat of republican liberty, and the scene of despotic usurpation. Its power will be bounded by oceans, its magnificence will command the perfection of genius, the consummation of art—till its glories, impaired by age, luxury and effeminacy, sink under the ruthless hand of barbarism, and "all is night."

But the fame of its founder will flourish in immortal youth, unhurt amid the wreck empires, and the fall of states; and when the future traveller shall view the remains of our ancient grandeur, lightly will he tread on the ruins which bear the name of Washington.

Our capital has had its crimes, may its misfortunes purify it therefrom. What aged figure is it, we see, waiting in the vestibule of the governmental palace? The man is very old, and poor, but has the semblance of better days. Be cautious, legislators, show you afford these sights to the young men; they may believe, the wisdom of republics being unchangeable, that you in the present have carried them to the same point, and then your imagination will carry you to the

plains of Trenton, and in the Western wilds. Comes he to ask a boon? He comes for right! Know to your shame that when your country was in her greatest need, he emptied his slender purse into the lap of her necessities.

The cold winds of Heaven blow around the hut of thy poverty, on the cliff of the mountain, and scatter the few white hairs on thy time worn forehead, but the elements feel not so unkind to thee, Sinclair, as the ingratitude of a country whom thou had served so faithfully and so long. Thy sorrows have ceased, old man, for ingratitude will not pursue thee to the grave, and when the passing traveller shall look upon thy last dwelling, let him read for thy epitaph—Sinclair, the soldier of Liberty, brave and unfortunate.

You may rebuild the Capitol; you may adorn it with the works of Phidias, the magnificence of Pericles, and all the marble wonders of the Acropolis at Athens; still there is a stain which all your art will not obliterate, nor the waters of the Atlantic wash out.—'Tis the strain of disgrace. Ah! my country, had you performed your bounden duty, and in humed within those walls the ashes of your Chief, they had saved them, for never could the soldier have fired the soldier's tomb.

A revolutionary veteran gazing on the flames of the capitol, observed, "Had my old general lived, we never should have come to this." True, father, for on his aged body must that hostile foot have trampled, which bore a torch to fire the palace of the government.

Americans, you have the best, wisest constitution and laws which ever served to make a nation happy. Oh guard them well. Be cautious how you put your trust in men.—Keep your lamps burning, and your loins girded, for you know not when your hour may come. Above all take care who you listen to as political teachers, not to those who lacquey in the anti-chambers of patronage and lick up the crumbs that fall from great men's tables, but to high-minded, honest and independent men who ask and want nothing from the hand of power.

Young men, would you seek to emulate the fame of your departed chief?—lay your foundation in virtue, 'tis like the rock of ages, and will last when meaner things have passed away. Be not daunted by adversity, nor too much elevated by prosperity, but

"Still in the path of virtue persevere,
From past nor present ills despair,
For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds,
And though a late a sure reward succeeds."

O! Washington, unexampled man! may the remembrance of thy heroic life and actions inspire thy countrymen to preserve and perpetuate the last of republics. Then will thy pure and patriotic spirit lean from its abode of happiness to behold, and with its benign influence to bless thy native land. The fates have woven thy thread. Atropos with her shears, hath cut it asunder, and thou art gathered to thy great reward, in the mansions of eternal rest,

"But in vain those sisters plied their busy care,
To reel off years from glory's deathless hair,
Fruit things may pass, his name can never die,
Rescued from fate by immortality."

WILD HORSES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

From "A Statistical, Commercial and Political Description of Venezuela, Trinidad, Margaritta, and Tobago," published in London.

There are thousands of horses which are wild in the forests, and do not belong to any one. I was enabled to ascertain a fact, known to all who have travelled in this country. The horses live there in societies, generally to the number of five or six hundred, and even a thousand; they occupy immense savannas, where it is dangerous to disturb or try to catch them. In the dry season, they are sometimes compelled to go two or three leagues, and even more, to find water. They set out in regular ranks of four abreast, and thus form a procession of an extent of a quarter of a league. There are always five or six scouts, who precede the troop by about fifty paces. If they perceive a man or jaguar (the American tiger), they neigh, and the troop stops; if avoided, they continue their march; but, if an attempt be made to pass by their squadron, they leap on the imprudent traveller, and crush them under their feet. The best way is always to avoid them, and let them continue their route; they have also a chief, who marches between the scouts and the squadron, and five or six other horses march on each side of the

band, and of adjutants, whose duty consists in hindering any individual from quitting the rank. If any one attempts to straggle either from hunger or fatigue he is bitten until he resumes his place, and the culprit obeys with his head hanging down.—Three or four chiefs march as the rear guard, at five or six paces from the troop.

I had often heard, at Trinidad, of this discipline among the wild horses, and confess that I could scarcely believe it, but what I have just stated is a fact which I witnessed twice on the banks of the Guaripicho, where I encamped five days, for the express purpose of seeing those organised troops pass. I have met on the shores of the Orinoco, herds of fifty to a hundred wild oxen: a chief always marched at the head, and another at the rear. The people of the country have assured me, that the wild asses, when they travel, observe the same discipline as the horses; but the mules, though they also live in troops, are continually fighting with each other, and it has not been observed that they have any chief. They however unite, at the appearance of a common enemy, and display still more trick and address than the horses, in avoiding the snares which are laid for catching them, and also for escaping when taken.

FROM IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK.

The following impressive and disastrous story was related by the captain of the ship, to the author of the Sketch Book, on his passage from the United States to England.

"As I was once sailing," said he, "in a fine stout ship, across the banks of Newfoundland, one of those heavy fogs that prevail in those parts rendered it impossible for us to see far ahead, even in the day time: but at night the weather was so thick that we could not distinguish any object at twice the length of the ship. I kept lights at the mast-head, and a constant watch forward to look-out for fishing smacks, which are accustomed to lie at anchor on the banks. The wind was blowing a smacking breeze, and we were going at a great rate through the water. Suddenly the watch gave the alarm of "a sail ahead!"—it was scarcely uttered, before we were upon her. She was a small schooner, at anchor, with the broadside toward us. The crew were all asleep, and had neglected to hoist a light. We struck her just a-midships.—The force, the size and weight of our vessel bore her down below the waves; we passed over her, and were hurried on our course.—As the crashing wreck was sinking beneath us, I had a glimpse of two or three half-naked wretches, rushing from her cabin; they just started from their beds to be swallowed by the waves; we heard their drowning cry mingling with the wind. The blast that bore it to our ears swept us out of all farther hearing. I shall never forget that cry! It was some time before we could put the ship about, she was under such headway. We returned, as nearly as we could guess, to the place where the smack had anchored. We cruised about for several hours in the dense fog. We fired signal guns, and listened if we might hear the halloo of any survivors; but all was silent—we never saw or heard any thing of them more!"

SINCERITY.

If the show of any thing, be good for any thing, I am sure sincerity is better; for why does any man dissemble, or seem to be that which he is not, but because he thinks it good to have such a quality as he pretends to? For to counterfeit and dissemble, is to put on the appearance of some real excellency. Now the best way in the world to seem to be any thing, is really to be what he would seem to be. Besides that it is many times as troublesome to make good the presence of a good quality, as to have it; and if a man have it not, it is ten to one but he is discovered to want it; and then all his labour to seem to have it is lost.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,
The technical quirks of the law, by which the most solemn ends of justice are so frequently defeated, are known to most of your readers; but instances like the following in which those quirks defeated injustice, may not, perhaps, be so familiar to them.

A short time before the abolition of the Jesuits, a gentleman in Paris died, and left all his estates, from an

only son, who was a Jesuit, and that body of religionists, who were only to be that which he was, the worthy father, who received, and is appointed, but to a scanty donative, the sons of Loyola having very wisely chosen to keep the greater part themselves. The youth, in this dilemma, consulted his friends, all whom agreed that he was without a remedy. At length a barrister, to whom he happened to mention his case, advised him to sue the convent, assuring him he would gain his cause for him. He did so; and the suit terminated in his favour, through the management of his advocate, who grounded his plea on this construction of the will:—"The testator," said he, "has left his son that part of the estate which the fathers should choose; now it is plain what part they have chosen, by what they would keep to themselves: my client then stands on the words of the will—Let me have the part they chose, and I am satisfied." The court agreed with this interpretation, and the suitor was reinstated in his patrimonial inheritance, while the Jesuits were left to console themselves with the instructive ambiguity of the law. T.

EMPEROR THEODOSIUS.

In the fourth century, during the reign of Theodosius, the bishops on a certain day went to court to pay their respects to his imperial majesty. The emperor was seated on his throne of state, and his son Arcadius beside him. Among the crowd, there was a venerable old bishop, named Amphilochius. He knew that the emperor had been suspected of favouring the Arians, and of entertaining unworthy notions of Jesus Christ. He determined, it seems, to address one argument to his feelings. Hence he very respectfully saluted him, but took no notice of his son. Theodosius was offended, and ordered him to be excluded from the company. "What!" exclaimed the old man, "are you affronted, Cæsar, because I did not honour the son as I honoured the father? Assure yourself almighty God also abhors such blasphemers as do not honour his only begotten Son as they honour him."

[Ecc. Resources.]

CADIZ.

The city of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris, or Vienna, older than Madrid, Naples, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, or Constantinople—she is as old as Jerusalem. She is, after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world. When the pyramids in Egypt were built, Cadiz, too, was built. When Troy was destroyed, this neptunian city was raised out of the ocean. Gades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phœnicians, who used this favourable situation to build the town, on account of the trade of the west coast of Europe and Africa, which was done about seven hundred years before Christ.

GOOD ADVICE.

A mechanic, known to be an excellent workman, (but unfortunately fond of spending his time at any other place than where his business lay) was complaining of "the times." A grave old gentleman present turned to him and said, "You are accounted a very ingenious mechanic—if the times are so much out of order, I think you had better go to your shop and try to mend them."

[American Watchman.]

An odd advertisement appeared in the Berbice Gazette of the 25th inst. The Rev. John Wray, a methodist preacher in that colony, informs the public, that, on the Sundays of the 26th inst. and 2d prox. he will preach two *Funeral Sermons*—the first for his late majesty George III. and the second in honour of the accession of his present majesty George IV!!!

[Guyana Chronicle, March 29.]

An old English author draws a pretty picture of the provision made by Providence for the brute creation. "As soon as nature casts them into the world they find their meat dressed, the cloth laid, and the table covered; they find their drink brewed, and the buttery open, their beds made and their cloths ready."

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.